

has been given on this issue, which is a harmful hazard I would like to know what steps does the not Minister propose to take.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, oxytocin is a hormone secreted by a particular gland present in the bodies of human beings as well the animals. Whenever the calf of a mammal such as cow or buffalo dies, there is a problem in lactation. At that time the oxytocin hormone is injected in order to aid the process of lactation. This drug has been prescribed after getting it thoroughly tested by the Drug Controller so as to prevent the ill effects on the body of the animal or its milk. It does not affect the health of either human being or animal.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Silence, please. There has to be order in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can a Drug Controller check up all the cattle that are supplying milk in all the cities? I challenge his statement. I would like to be satisfied by a proper reply. I would like to have an assurance as to how they propose to check all the cattle.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this newsitem was published in the newspaper that the poisonous element is mixed in the milk when this injection is given to the animal and is injurious to health, we got on enquiry conducted by the three institutes, I.A.I.I., I.C.A.R. and N.D.R.I. It was found that when the oxytocin hormone is injected in the body, the needle does not remain in the body for more than one or one and a half minute. Hence it does not affect either the body or the milk. Therefore, it is not injurious to health. Whenever hormone level goes down in one's body, only then this injection is given.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vacancies of Presiding Officers

*407. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large number of vacancies of Presiding Officers in the Labour Courts;

(b) if so, the present position thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) There are at present four vacancies of Presiding officers of Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts out of 12 such Courts set up for adjudicating industrial disputes in the Central sphere. Recommendations for filling up three of these vacancies have been received and those for the fourth have been invited.

Minerals in Rajasthan

*408. SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of mineral reserves in Southern Rajasthan;

(b) the steps taken to exploit the hidden mineral wealth in this area;

(c) whether the Government propose to prepare a definite policy and programme for the proper exploitation of mineral in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) As per the information furnished by the Indian Bureau of Mines, District-wise recoverable reserves of minerals in Southern Rajasthan are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The exploitation of the minerals in the State is Governed by the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder. As per the information available, there are 649 mining leases for the major minerals, 6363 mining leases for the minor minerals and 10085 quarry licences for minor minerals in the area.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has already formulated National Mineral Policy 1993 for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals for the country as a whole for the exploration and development of mineral resources in the country. Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 has been amended in 1994 in line with the New Mineral Policy announced in 1993. The Government in October, 1996 have issued guidelines for grant of Prospective Licence under Section 6 of MMRD Act, 1957 for areas larger than 25 Sq. kms. to encourage induction of foreign technology and private investment in exploration and exploitation of the Minerals. Rajasthan Government has also formulated Mineral Policy, 1994 for exploration and Development of the minerals in the State.

STATEMENT

District-wise Recoverable Reserves of Minerals in Southern Rajasthan (as on 1.4.1990)

Mineral	District	Unit	Recoverable reserves (as on 1.4.90)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Quartz/	Bundi	000' tonnes	11080
Silica Sand	Kota	-do-	7440
	Sirohi	-do-	0.8
	Udaipur	-do-	1.0
China Clay	Bhilwara	-do-	7581
	Bundi	-do-	4142
	Chittorgarh	-do-	24120
Pyrophyllite	Udaipur	tonnes	683735
Wollastonite	Dungarpur	-do-	41100
	Sirohi	-do-	2749839
Mica	Bhilwara	Kg	1681738
Graphite	Banswara	tonne	440116
Soapstone	Banswara	000' tonnes	271
	Bhilwara	-do-	16761
	Chittorgarh	-do-	42
	Dungarpur	-do-	4796
	Sirohi	-do-	5
	Udaipur	-do-	12414
Limestone (including Chalk)	Chittorgarh	-do-	826572
	Sirohi	-do-	347082
	Kota	-do-	249337
	Udaipur	-do-	662520
Garnet	Bhilwara	tonnes	121020
	Sirohi	-do-	5005000
Sillimanite	Udaipur	-do-	1500
Dolomite	Bhilwara	000' tonnes	926
	Udaipur	-do-	2550
Rock	Banswara	tonnes	19340
Phosphate	Udaipur	-do-	67894885
Felspar	Bhilwara	-do-	519631
Ochre	Chittorgarh	-do-	7853175
	Udaipur	-do-	3110821
Copper Ore (1.4.93)	Bhilwara	000' tonnes	3419
	Bundi	-do-	1998
			(conditional resources)
	Chittorgarh	-do-	2289
	Dungarpur	-do-	763
	Sirohi	-do-	3920
	Udaipur	-do-	2439

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Lead-Zinc Ore (1.4.93)	Bhilwara	000 tonnes	58843
	Chittorgarh	-do-	607
	Sirohi	-do-	750
	Udaipur	-do-	91456
	Rajsamand	-do-	8253
Kyanite	Bhilwara	Tonnes	500
			(conditional Resource)
Calcite	Bhilwara	-do-	7725
	Sirohi	-do-	1789284
	Udaipur	-do-	197962
Apatite (Rock Phosphate)	Udaipur	-do-	30000
Tungsten Ore	Sirohi	-do-	29230
Barytes	Bhilwara	-do-	1294
	Bundi	-do-	15954
	Udaipur	-do-	1535760
Asbestos	Bhilwara	-do-	243
	Dungarpur	-do-	2592
	Udaipur	-do-	807919
Fluorspar	Dungarpur	-do-	631117
	Sirohi	-do-	42500

Board of Airports Authority of India

409. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Board of the Airports Authority of India;

(b) whether most of the members of the Board are only associated with the AAI as part-timers;

(c) if so, whether this has adversely affected its functioning; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to appoint full time Board Members as a measure to improve the functioning of the Board and the standard of air travel safety in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) At present, the Board of Airports Authority of India consists of the Chairman one whole-time Member, one Ex-officio member (DGCA) and five Part-time Members.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d). The post of Whole-time Member (Operations) has been filled w.e.f. 17.10.1996. Proposals for the

appointment of three more whole time members, namely Member (Pers. and Admn.), Member (Planning), Member (Finance and Accounts), are being processed. However, the standard of air travel safety in the airports of the country is not adversely affected due to the vacancies in the Board of Airports Authority of India.

Leasing Out Bailadila Mines

*410. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations for leasing out Bailadila Iron ore reserves to private parties are continuing;

(b) if so, the details and terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) when the mines are likely to be transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (c). Based on the Government approval to National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) for development of Bailadila Deposit 11-B through joint venture, NMDC signed a joint venture agreement with NDIL on 10th July, 1995 and a new JV Company namely Bailadila Mineral Development Company Ltd. (BMDC)